

MERCURY REPEATS ITS WICKED PLAY

Missed Thursday's High Mark by Two-Tenths of One Degree.

TOUCHED 95 AT THREE O'CLOCK

Ten Degrees Hotter Than That in Street, With No Promise of Relief To-Day—With South and East Sweltering, West Has Snow-storm.

Although the official thermometer at the Weather Bureau made desperate efforts yesterday to outdo its wicked performance of Thursday, when it touched the 95 mark—5 degrees higher than the hottest day last year—its wild climb was cut short two-tenths of a degree below that figure by a breeze which came out of the southwest at an average velocity of twelve miles an hour. So while it failed, therefore, to break its own record, the mercury established another by repeating, for it seldom happens, especially at this season of the year, that it can hit the bull's eye twice in forty-eight hours.

No Cool Hope for To-Day. Director Evans last night was unable to hold out any hope for to-day. Indeed, he said that the prediction called for another scorcher, though not quite as bad as that which fell upon the town yesterday. Had it not been for that southwest breeze, the mercury would have traveled higher, the accumulation of heat in the earth having given it a good start at daylight. At 3 o'clock, when the first reading of the day is taken, it was one degree warmer than at the same hour on Thursday. It was 92, as against 91 at 10 a. m. on Thursday, and then about 94 at 2 o'clock, and then about 95. It hit within two-tenths of a degree of 95. The record put the top figure of the day at 95.

Just because they had been reminded that records were smashed on Thursday, the people yesterday began to suffer with the heat. Gambling men laid big wagers that the mercury would travel beyond the 95 mark, and, while it fell, they bet on the average man, weather bet must be decided from Chimborazo Hill, and the bears won by an eye-lash.

Again it was rather surprising to some that Washington and Richmond were the hottest places on the weather map on the eighteenth day of the spring month, which masquerades under the name of May. For a cold to prance out and shatter all records made by old stages last year and then set a mark which those same records will have difficulty in topping before frost was something of a performance, and one which left its sting.

Relief Coming From West. But there is hope. From the far North there comes the promise of a cool wave, which is sweeping this way, trying to revive those poor wretches in big cities who were whipped and crushed and beaten by the heat. It will cross the Mississippi River and eventually reach here before its broken line is broken. No cold wave signals will fly from the Weather Bureau, but the drop in the temperature will bring a world of relief.

"If you add an inch to the length of that lamp post out there it would not attract as much attention as it has last night, but if they should add an inch to the length of your nose you would be a curiosity. In the same way, two degrees would cut no ice if the mercury registered around 70, but add two after it has been 95, and you will find it will be a different matter."

Several Heat Protests. Charles W. Smith, a young man, was prostrated with the heat at the Larus Tobacco Factory yesterday afternoon, and for a few minutes was in an alarming condition. The city ambulance was called, and Dr. Turman administered the necessary medical treatment. The boy was afterwards taken to his home at 11 West Baker Street.

While attending a lecture at Murphy's Hotel last night, a woman in the audience was overcome by the heat and had to be removed to a private residence. The boy was afterwards taken to his home at 11 West Baker Street.

Cooler Weather Promised. Washington, May 19.—Cooler weather not later than Sunday in all sections affected by the hot wave was promised to-night by the Weather Bureau to the people who sweltered to-day under the heat. The bureau promises to record-breaking notches. Already the break in the wave has begun in the upper Mississippi Valley and on the New England coast, and thunder showers to-morrow and Sunday are expected to bring about a general clearing of the atmosphere throughout the East, South and the Great Lake regions.

Ahliene, Texas, was the hottest place in the United States to-day, official thermometers registering 98 degrees; Washington was a close second, with thermometers at 97 degrees; and the highest temperatures ever recorded here in May. There were several prostrations here during the day. With midsummer weather prevailing in the East and South, Yellowstone, Colorado, Wyoming and Nevada had heavy snowfalls, with temperatures ranging around 26 degrees.

Killed When Car Upsets. Woburn, Mass., May 19.—One man was killed, two perhaps fatally injured and four others less seriously hurt when a big touring car turned over, going down Cutter's Hill, in Winchester Centre, late last night. The car was a 1910 model, and was driven by Boston. The accident was caused by the bursting of a tire.

MILLIONS LOST BY GOVERNMENT

Mulcted of Revenues by Irregularities in Imports.

FIRST REPORTED BY J. E. B. STUART

Former Collector of Port at Newport News Discovered Practice of Entering Cressote Duty Free—He Will Testify Before House Investigating Committee.

Washington, D. C., May 19.—Cressote importations and alleged irregularities concerning them, through which the government is said to have lost millions in revenue, were considered to-day by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

Stimulated by public charges that cressote, dutiable under the Payne-Aldrich tariff law at 20 per cent. ad valorem, was being admitted at Newport News and other Southern ports as cressote oil, free of duty, the committee summoned Allan E. Benson, who wrote the article which made the charges.

Mr. Benson told the committee that in the summer of 1903, J. E. B. Stuart, then collector of the port of Newport News, found at that port the British steamer Balkant, loaded with 2,000 tons of cressote, which he believed dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem. The captain told him he had been bringing it in free for years and that it was not dutiable. The cargo was billed for New Orleans, and Stuart required the captain to give a bond, which he would not attempt to smuggle it into this country before he permitted the vessel to proceed. At New Orleans the cargo was admitted free as cressote oil.

Reported to Department. Benson said Stuart called the attention of the Treasury Department to the matter in the spring of 1901, when the Balkant again appeared with a larger cargo of cressote for Mobile and New Orleans, and that Assistant Secretary James F. Curtis, in charge of customs, who was ill when the Andrew order was issued, gave an order directing that cressote oil containing traces of chlorine gas should be admitted free, the order operating to admit free of duty cargoes such as the Balkant had often unloaded at New Orleans.

Benson also told the committee that just before the last order was issued Collector Stuart was removed from office.

Members of the committee have been informed that millions of dollars' worth of cressote are being imported constantly, upon which 20 per cent. duty should be collected, and it is further charged that most of this cressote is being smuggled into the country by the railroads, and is formerly was shipped to New York, where now the duty of 20 per cent. is demanded.

The committee is going to inquire into this business," said the chairman of the committee to-day. "It will meet again Monday, and form of the committee will be asked to tell what he knows of the matter."

To Speed Up Senate. Washington, D. C., May 19.—Determined to speed up the Senate in the consideration of several measures now pending, the Democratic majority committee to-day adopted a program of action, the minority will endeavor to enforce, with the aid of the Progressive Republicans.

Recall Again Attacked. Washington, May 19.—Renewed attacks upon the recall provision of the Arizona Constitution, and criticism of the unimpeachable feature of the New Mexican Constitution, held the attention of the House throughout another day's consideration of the statehood resolution. Representative Bohrer of Missouri, Democrat, declared that New Mexico was virtually controlled by the railroads and large interests, and that the present form of the Constitution is such as to preclude the possibility of its being easily changed when it once becomes the organic law of the State. He urged letting Arizona have the recall for judges.

FIGHT ON LUMBER TRUST IS STARTED

First Suit Filed Under New Interpretation of Sherman Law.

EFFECTS MAY BE FAR REACHING

Initial Step of Campaign Planned by Wicksham to Break Up Trade Conspiracies and Reduce Price of Commodities to Ultimate Consumer.

New York, May 19.—In the first Federal anti-trust proceedings brought under the Sherman law as interpreted in the Standard Oil decision, the Department of Justice filed suit in the United States Court here to-day against various constituent organizations of what is popularly known as the "lumber trust," alleging the existence of a widespread conspiracy, "unreasonably" to restrain the lumber trade in this country.

It is said that the suit may be the first of a series planned by Attorney-General Wicksham looking to the breaking up of alleged agreements among the retailers of many of the commodities of life to maintain high prices, to force all ultimate consumers to buy from retailers and to black-list wholesalers who sell to others than members of the retail organizations in the various States and cities. Ten trade organizations and more than fifty individuals are named as defendants in to-day's suit. It alleges violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and seeks a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from continuing the conspiracy. The system of blacklisting attributed to the alleged conspirators, copies of circulars sent out by the various organizations classifying consumers as "poor" and "prosperous" trade, extracts from reports threatening "short shrift" to dealers daring to violate the rules of the organizations and branding such offenders as "poachers," "scalpers," "inverlocks" and "illegitimate," are fully set forth in the government's petition.

Put Under the Ban. It is alleged that not only have private consumers been blacklisted, but that many of the great industrial concerns of the country have been put under the ban by the lumber dealers. The government's bill is replete with sensational allegations and interesting exhibits.

The suit is directed specifically against retail organizations in the Eastern States, but the trial unquestionably will embrace methods adopted by retailers and wholesalers throughout the United States. In general, the case is regarded as Attorney-General Wicksham's "short shrift" test suit to have the courts determine how far combinations of retailers may go to prevent the ultimate consumer from dealing directly with the wholesaler.

The government takes the position that any agreements or acts which prevent a consumer from buying where he chooses or to his best advantage are in unreasonable restraint of trade and violate the Sherman law. No attack on the middleman as such is intended, the Department of Justice holding that there is legitimate business opportunity for him.

It is known that while the department has been making a nation-wide investigation of the question as it relates to lumber, its agents have reported that the case is nearly parallel in the marketing of many other commodities in daily use. If the government takes this case as a precedent, there is promise of a sweeping attack upon similar alleged conspiracies. The Department of Justice regards the case as the most important in principle of all the anti-trust suits pending in the Department.

The Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, a New York corporation, the central body of the nine other defendant organizations.

The Building Material Men's Association, of Westchester county, New York.

The Lumber Dealers' Association of Connecticut.

The Massachusetts Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

The Lumber Dealers' Association of Rhode Island.

The Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Baltimore.

MADERO PROCEEDS VERY CAUTIOUSLY

Rebel Leader Postpones Journey to Mexican Capital.

WILL AWAIT END OF DIAZ REGIME

Ten Days Will See Either Tranquillity in Republic or Continuation of War—Work of Arranging Peace Terms Will Be Done by Telegraph.

Juarez, Mexico, May 19.—Peace will not be declared in effect in Mexico, nor will the general armistice be terminated, until Senor de la Barra becomes Provisional President, in succession to President Diaz, according to a statement to-night by an insurgent leader. He added that Francisco L. Madero, Jr., would not go to Mexico City until de la Barra was installed in power. He then might go to the capital to assist in tranquillizing the country.

If the rebels in Lower California or other hands hitherto fighting independently do not lay down their arms, Madero's insurgent army will be turned loose on them, this man said.

No peace agreement will be signed, according to this authority, until the interim between now and the time Senor de la Barra becomes President will be utilized in getting the Mexican Congress to enact laws covering most of the points which it had been thought should be contained in a peace agreement. This explanation by one of the most prominent insurgent leaders is taken to indicate to the public the status of the peace negotiations to date.

"When all these things are done, then alone can we proclaim peace," said a rebel leader. "Of course, peace is assured. It is a matter of method only."

Probable Cabinet. The naming of the new Cabinet which is to surround Provisional President de la Barra was the chief work of the day among rebel leaders. The Mexican Cabinet, according to the best information probably will be as follows:

Minister of Justice, Vasquez Tagle. Minister of War, General Rascona. Minister of Colonization and Industry, Manuel Calero.

Minister of Public Utilities, Manuel Bonilla. Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez.

Minister of Interior Administration, Emilio Vasquez Gomez. Minister of Finance, Onesto Madero. Minister of Foreign Relations, Salda Alvarez.

As the rebel leader has decided not to go to Mexico City until Senor de la Barra shall become Provisional President, the original plan of having Madero arrange peace terms in Mexico City has been set aside.

Peace terms will be arranged by telegraphic understandings and by observation, the latter constituting the scrutiny which the rebels will place on acts of Congress, and the State Legislature between now and the end of the month.

The Mexican Congress is scheduled to adjourn by the end of the month. It is a safe prediction therefore that ten days either will see tranquillity in Mexico or a continuation of the war.

Anarchy Would Follow. "If by any unfortunate occurrence my life should be taken, anarchy would follow in Mexico. I cannot for a moment take such a report seriously. My plans will not be changed."

NEW COTTON PRESIDENT



CAMORRISTS FACE THEIR ACCUSERS

Make Denial of Any Share in Cuocollo Murders.

DE ANGELIS BARES SCAR. Informer Declares It Was Received When Murders Were Done.

Viterbo, Italy, May 19.—The two men denounced by Giacomo Ascritore as the assassins of Giovanni Cuocollo and his wife, were given a chance to face their accuser and verbally defend themselves at the trial of the Camorristi to-day.

After Enrico Alfano and other alleged leaders of the Camorra had been released upon the intervention of the priest, Ciro Vitozzi, who said that he had learned of their innocence through the discovery of the real assassins while performing his office of confessor, it developed that Giacomo Ascritore had charged Tommaso de Angelis and Gaetano Amodeo as the murderers.

Established Alibis. These men, though known criminals, established alibis, and Vitozzi and Ascritore were arrested, charged with conspiracy against them and also with an attempt to shield the actual assassins.

De Angelis and Amodeo are now charged with being active members of the Camorra, and with having conspired in the murder of the Cuocollos and conspiracy against the other two.

Ascritore to-day confirmed his earlier testimony, repeating the circumstances which, he said, had led him to believe that the men he had denounced were guilty. He declared at one time De Angelis had shown him a dagger, saying:

"With this Cuocollo will be served." The account detailed the allegations. President Bianchi instructed De Angelis to bare his leg and show again to the jury and the medical experts the wound which, according to Ascritore, he received from Cuocollo, when the latter was fighting for his life. De Angelis reiterated that the wound was from an injury received in prison in 1904, the wound having reopened in 1906.

HENRY SEIXAS A SUICIDE

Was Despondent Over Continued Losses in Stock Market.

New York, May 19.—Ill health and despondency because of stock market losses are believed to have led Colonel Henry O. Seixas, Southern financier and broker, to commit suicide to-day.

URGESPINNERS TO MEET HERE AGAIN

Richmond Already in Field to Bring Them Back Next Year.

ELLISON SMYTH NEW PRESIDENT

Erwin Elected Vice-President and Tuller Becomes Chairman of Board—Many Papers Read and Reports Adopted Before Convention Adjourns Sine Die.

Election of officers, the adoption of a series of resolutions and the reading of a number of papers of technical rather than general interest, concluded the convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at the Jefferson Hotel yesterday morning. Ellison A. Smyth, of Greenville, S. C., president of the Peizer Manufacturing Company, and of the Belton Mills, was elected president by acclamation. W. C. Erwin, who has been chairman of the board of governors for the past year, was elected vice-president. He is secretary and treasurer of the Erwin Mills, at West Durham, N. C. C. E. Bryant, of O. W. Cotton, was re-elected secretary and treasurer, a position he has held for a number of years. New members elected to the board of governors for a term of three years were: John A. Law, Spartanburg, S. C.; William E. Hooper, Baltimore, S. C.; William C. Cramer, Charlotte, N. C.; and T. L. Wainwright, of Stoneville, Miss.

Immediately after the final adjournment of the convention, which came at 12:30 o'clock, the board of governors held a brief session and reorganized, electing Charles D. Tuller, secretary, and treasurer of the Exposition Mills of Atlanta, Ga., as chairman for the ensuing year.

The selection of the next place of meeting is left in the hands of the board of governors, Richmond being the only city as yet in the field, the Chamber of Commerce having extended an invitation to the association to make this its permanent annual meeting place, a plan favored by many members because of the central location and the absence of local bias.

The report of the committee on resolutions, which was adopted, thanks being returned to all who have assisted in the convention, to speakers and others. Sir Charles W. Macara, Bart., president of the International Federation, Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, was elected an honorary member. The resolutions, signed by R. M. Miller, Jr., Arthur H. Lowe, C. D. Tuller and Scott Maxwell, contain the following:

"Resolved, that a standing committee of not less than five, to be appointed by the president, to be known as the committee on tariff and other legislation, whose duty shall be to act for and represent the association and co-operate with committees from other similar organizations in all matters of legislation and that meetings of the same be subject to the call of the chairman of the said committee."

Committee Named. President-elect Smyth announced the following of the committees on tariff and legislation as called for in the report of the committee on resolutions:

R. M. Miller, Jr., chairman; D. V. Cooper and W. W. Cramer, North Carolina; A. W. Baker, Alabama; Lewis W. Parker, Jr., D. Hammett, H. Morgan, South Carolina; C. D. Tuller, T. I. Hickman, Georgia; Scott Maxwell and L. D. Tyson, Alabama; and Tennessee; L. Wainwright, Mississippi; Paul J. Mills, Louisiana, and one place to be filled by a representative of the State of Texas.

Honor Memory of Oliver. Lewis W. Parker and Ridley Watts, on behalf of a special committee to prepare a series of resolutions on the death of Vice-President Charles K. Olin, presented a paper, since the last meeting of the association, which he had rendered most valuable services to the association, as a member, and on the board of governors, and as chairman of that body, and as vice-president. The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

Attendance at the morning session showed a sharp decline from the previous afternoon. Many members evidently considered the debate on the relations of the association to the New York Cotton Exchange, the real issue of the convention, and when that matter was disposed of, members left for their homes, leaving a bare quorum to hear the final papers and transact the business of the body.

Papers Read. W. A. Gilreath, of Greenville, S. C., read a paper on "Gin Compression of Cotton," which while technical in its nature, proved of great interest to the members present. Former President T. H. Rennie followed with the report of the committee on spinning, baling, buying, tare, etc. The committee had little progress to report, and was continued. A large delegation of planters of cotton having come to the convention from the Mississippi Delta, on motion of Lewis W. Parker, they were given privileges of the floor, and J. P. Sturdivant, of Greenwood, Miss., read a paper on behalf of the Cotton Ginning Industry, the World's Cotton Ginning Industry, the World's Cotton Ginning Industry, the World's Cotton Ginning Industry.

Other Papers. Howard Ayres, of New York, read a paper on "The Importance and Possibilities of a Cotton Goods Export Association." J. E. Cheesman, of New York, discussed "The Present Status of the Cotton Ginning Industry, the World's Cotton Ginning Industry, the World's Cotton Ginning Industry, the World's Cotton Ginning Industry."

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Address by Dr. T. H. Rice. In continuation of the celebration of the semi-centennial of the organization of the Southern Presbyterian Church, Rev. T. H. Rice, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, made an address on "The History and Progress of the Presbyterian Church in the United States." He said that the glory of this church was that it had always been a witness-bearing church, a missionary church, a pastoral church, an educational church, and a church of eminent social service. It was an address of great ability and made a most excellent impression upon the assembly.

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Articles Worth Reading

Among many other interesting features of "next Sunday's Times-Dispatch" will be a timely article by John Gilbreth Watkins, on the new men who are in command in the United States Senate, the successors of Aldrich, Hale and Elkins. There will also be an illustrated story by Frank G. Carpenter on "Uncle Sam and the Farmers," in which Secretary Wilson discusses some new schemes of the Agricultural Department.

WANT STATUE REMOVED

Either That, or Abandonment of Hall. Richmond, Ind., May 19.—A resolution calling on Federal authorities either to remove the statue of Robert E. Lee from the Hall of Fame at Vicksburg or abandon the hall, was unanimously adopted at the concluding session of the thirty-seventh annual encampment of the Indiana Department, Grand Army of the Republic.